

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 12, NO. 19.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

PARIS, MAINE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1861.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

OLD SERIES VOLUME 28, NO. 29.

POLITICAL.

From the Augusta Age.

Too Late to Talk of Compromise?

A correspondent writes us deprecating the present war, and insisting that our sectional differences should have been peacefully adjusted by compromise.

We were in favor of compromise until it became apparent that the Cotton States wanted no compromise and would listen to none. We even went so far as to favor a settlement on the basis of the Crittenden amendment. But while Congress and the country were proposing and discussing propositions for pacification, the Cotton States were steadily organizing a hostile confederacy—were raising troops and arming them—were capturing the federal forts, arsenals, and dock yards—were seizing the United States Custom Houses and Mints—were robbing the government sub-treasuries—were stealing the money and munitions of war, provided for the troops sent South to defend the inhabitants against Indian incursions—were committing every species of outrage upon northern men in the South, and confiscating their property—were firing into United States steamers, and doing every thing in their power to render a peaceful adjustment impossible, and to plunge the country into the horrors of a civil war. The attack upon Fort Sumter—the crowning outrage upon the federal flag—put an end to all hope of a reconciliation, and raised the issue whether the Constitution and Union should be overthrown by violence and treason, or sustained by the strong arm of the government. The attitude of the Border Slave States, from first to last, has been inconsistent with the preservation and integrity of the Republic. They knew the extreme South could not be coerced back, and they planted themselves on the ground that they should not be forced back. And while parleying with the government, there is reason to believe they were but gaining time to prepare for joining the Cotton States in their disunion movement. Pacification or reconstruction, with the fatal berry of the right of peaceful secession, was a cheat and a delusion; for a government resting on such a basis would not be deserving the name.

The Lincoln administration, although it may not have gone so far in the pathway of compromise as many think it ought to have done, still it has done nothing to provoke hostilities, and has, on the whole, exhibited a pacific policy, as expressed in the tone of Seward and Lincoln's unofficial speeches, and in the inaugural of the latter—as manifested in the abandonment of the doctrine of slavery inhibition in the bills organizing three territorial governments at the late session of Congress—as evinced in the vote of Congress adopting the Corwin proposition for an amendment to the Constitution giving fresh guarantees for the security of slavery in the States—and as shown in the willingness of the administration to forego the re-inforcement of Fort Sumter, provided the Confederate Government would consent to a supply of the garrison with provisions to keep our brave men from starvation.

But all these advances were met by the insurgents with renewed audacity and violence, culminating in the assault upon, and reduction of Fort Sumter—leaving no alternative to the Government but to abdicate in favor of the revolutionists, or to exert itself to vindicate the supremacy of the constitution and the laws by force. The government chose the alternative as dictated by duty and patriotism—and now call upon the American people to stand by the Republic in this hour of trial, and defend the Stars and Stripes. Most nobly have the people responded to this call. They will uphold constitutional liberty and free government on this continent, or perish in the attempt.

The momentous issue, therefore, now before the American people is, Shall the Constitution and the Union be upheld by the patriotism of the country, or shall they be overthrown and miserably perish at the hands of the insurgents and traitors? One side or the other must triumph, if it be through rivers of blood. Which shall it be? It is now idle to talk about compromise. Shall the Stars and Stripes trail in the dust and be forever blotted out—or shall they be borne aloft by at least eighteen millions of freemen, until they shall again float from every fortification and over every inch of territory within the limits of the Union—with "not a star obscured nor a stripe erased?"

From the Bath Times.

Another "Fallen Star."

To think of a "bright particular star" having its light quenched, and a darkness forever obscuring it, is a sad thought. To see a once brilliant intellect in ruins is a sad sight. We look upon the brutal set of whom we have never known a better condition, with comparative complacency, but upon such an one whom we have known to fill an honored place in the world's esteem, we look only with the most painful emotions. It occasions no particular remark to see even a pretty girl, with fine, flexible voice, and who can rival the bobolink in the liquid richness of her notes, exhibiting herself for a sixpence to a head to an audience of rowdies, but when some "Queen of Song," like Biscaccianti, who has filled large halls and magnificent theatres at a dollar a seat, and to whom crowned and jewelled royalty has paid court, comes down to sing for a York shilling in a low minstrel company in a California Saloon, all lovers of song feel like dropping a tear over the falling of so bright a star. The sacred penman, though in language adorned by most critics to be very obscure if not apoc-

MISCELLANY.

THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

BY RICHARD EVERETT.

John Stark, the hero of Bennington, was a native of New Hampshire. At an early age he enlisted in a company of Rangers, participated in several conflicts with the savages, and at last fell into their hands a prisoner of war. Redeemed by his friends for one hundred and three dollars, he joined Rogers' Rangers and served with distinction through the French and Indian difficulty. When the news came to his quiet home, that American blood had been spilt upon the green at Lexington, he rallied his countrymen and hurried on to Boston with eight hundred brave mountaineers. He presented himself before the American commander on the eve of the battle of Bunker Hill, and receiving a Colonel's commission, instantly hurried to the intrenchments.

Throughout the battle of Bunker Hill, Stark and his New Hampshire men nobly sustained the honor of the patriot cause, and no troops excelled in bravery the militia regiment of Col. John Stark. In the spring of 1776 he went to Canada, and at the battle of Trenton commanded the right wing of Washington's army. He was at Princeton, Bennington, and several other severe battles, always sustaining his reputation as a brave, honorable, sterling patriot, and able general. He was a great favorite of Gen. Washington, and very popular in the army. On the 8th of May, 1822, aged ninety-three years, he was gathered to his fathers, and his remains repose upon the banks of the beautiful Merrimack, beneath a monument of granite, which bears the inscription—"MAJOR GENERAL STARK."

Having given a very brief sketch of the celebrated officer who led our patriot militia upon the field of Bennington, we will proceed with the account of that battle.

The magnificent army of Gen. Burgoyne, which invaded the States in 1777, having become straggled for provisions and stores, the royal commander ordered a halt, and sent Col. Baume, a Hessian officer to scour the country for supplies. Baume took a strong force of British infantry, two pieces of artillery and a squadron of heavy German dragoons. A great body of Indians, hired and armed by the British, followed his force, or acted as scouts and flank parties.

Stark, on the intelligence of Burgoyne's invasion, was offered the command of one or two regiments of troops which were raised in New Hampshire, through the exertions, chiefly of John Langdon, Speaker of the General Assembly. Stark had served for a long period as General, but at that time was at home a private citizen. But at the call of his countrymen he again took the field. The two regiments were soon raised, and with them, as senior officer, Stark hastened to oppose the British army. At that time the Vermont militia were enrolled into an organization called the "Berkshire regiment," under Col. Warner.

On arriving near Bennington, Stark sent forward Col. Gregg, with a small force to reconnoitre, but this officer soon returned with information that a strong force of British, Hessians and Indians was rapidly approaching. Upon this intelligence Stark resolved to stand his ground and give battle. Messengers were sent at once to the Berkshire militia to hurry on, and the patriots were directed to see that their weapons were in good order. This was on the 14th of August, 1776. During the day, Baume and his army appeared, and learning that the militia were collecting in front of his route, the commander ordered his army to halt, and throw up intrenchments. An express was also sent to Gen. Burgoyne for reinforcements.

The 15th was dull and rainy. Both armies continued their preparation, while waiting for reinforcements. Skirmishing was kept up all day and night, between the militia and the Indians, and the latter suffered so severely that a great portion of the savage force left the field, saying that the woods were full of Yankees. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 15th, a party of Berkshire militia came into the American camp. At the head of one company was Rev. Mr. Allen of Pittsfield, and that worthy gentleman appeared full of zeal to meet the enemy. Sometime before daylight he called on Gen. Stark, and said, "General, the people of Berkshire County have often been called out, without being allowed to fight, and if you don't give them a chance they have resolved never to turn out again." "Very well," replied Stark, "do you want to go at it now, while it is dark and rainy?" "No, not just this moment," said the warlike minister. "Then," said the General, "if the Lord shall once more give us sunshine, and I do not give you fighting enough, I'll never ask you to come out again!" This satisfied the preacher, and he went out to cheer up his flock with the good news.

Day dawned bright and warm, on the 16th. All nature, invigorated by the mild August rain, glared with beauty and freshness. Before sunrise the Americans were in motion, while from the British entrenchments the sound of bugles and the roll of drums told that Baume's forces were ready for action. Stark early arranged his plan of attack. Col. Nichols, with a hundred men, was sent out to attack the British rear. Col. Herick, with three hundred men, marched against the right flank, but was ordered to join Nichols before making his assault general. With about three hundred men, Col. Hubbard and Stickney were sent against the entrenched front, while Stark, with a small reserve, waited to observe whenever occasion offered. It must be remembered that the American forces were militia, while Baume's army was made

up of well-disciplined, well-armed and experienced soldiers. Many of the patriots were armed with flinty pieces, and there were whole companies without a bayonet. They had no artillery.

General Stark waited impatiently until the roar of musketry proclaimed that the different detachments had commenced their attack, and then forming his battalion, he made his memorable speech—"Boys! there's the enemy, and we must beat them, or Molly Stark sleeps a widow to-night—Forward!" His soldiers, with enthusiastic shouts, rushed forward upon the Hessian defences, and the battle became general. The Hessian dragoons, dismounted, met the Americans with stern bravery. The two cannons, loaded with grape and cannister, swept the hill-side with fearful effect.

Stark's white horse fell in less than ten minutes after his gallant rider came under fire, but on foot, with his hat in one hand and his sabre in the other, he kept at the head of his men, who, without flinching a single foot, urged their way up the little hill. Brave Parson Allen, with a clabbed musket, was seen amid the smoke, fighting in the front platoon of his company. The whole field was a volcano of fire. Stark, in his official report, says that "the two forces were within a few yards of each other, and the roaring of their guns was like a continuous clap of thunder." The Hessian and British regulars, accustomed to hard fought fields, held their ground stubbornly and bravely. For more than two hours the battle hung in even scale. At length Baume ordered a charge; at that instant he fell, mortally wounded, and his men charging forward, broke their ranks in such a manner that the Americans succeeded, after a fierce hand-to-hand fight, in entering the entrenchments.

Stark shouted to his men, "Forward, boys, charge them home!" and his troops, maddened by the conflict, swept the hill with irresistible valor. They pushed forward without discipline or order, seized the artillery and gave chase to the flying enemy. The field being won, plunder became the object of the militia. The guns, axes, stores and equipments of the defeated foe were being gathered up, when Col. Breyman, with five hundred men, suddenly appeared upon the field. He had been sent by Burgoyne to reinforce Baume, but the heavy rain had prevented his men from marching at a rapid rate. The flying troops instantly rallied and joined the new array, which speedily assumed an order of battle, and began to press the scattered force of the patriots. This was a critical period. Stark put forth every effort to rally his men, but they were exhausted, scattered and nearly out of ammunition. It seemed as if the fortune of the day was in royal hands, when from the edge of a strip of forest half a mile off across a loud and genuine American cheer. Stark turned and beheld emerging from the woods the Berkshire regiment under Col. Warner. This body of men, also delayed by the rain, after a forced march had just reached the battle field panting for a share in the fray. Gen. Stark hastened to the Captain of the foremost company, and ordered him to lead his men to the charge at once. But the Captain coolly asked, "Where's the Colonel? I want to see Col. Warner before I move." The Colonel was sent for, and the redoubtable Captain, drawing himself up, with the nasal twang so peculiar to the Puritans of old. "Now, Kernal, what d'ye want me to do?" "Drive those red coats from the hill yonder," was the answer. "Well it shall be done," said the Captain, and issuing the necessary orders, he led his men to the charge, without a moment's hesitation. Said an eye-witness, afterwards, "the last we saw of Warner's regiment for half an hour was when they entered the smoke and fire about half way up the hill." Stark with a portion of his rallied troops supported the Berkshire men, and the royal forces were defeated after a close contest. A portion of them escaped, but seven hundred men and officers were taken prisoners, among the latter Col. Baume, who soon died of his wounds.

The British lost two hundred and seven men killed and the same number wounded. Of the Americans, about one hundred were killed and the same number wounded. The spoils consisted of four pieces of cannon, several stand of excellent muskets, two hundred and fifty dragon swords, eight brass drums and four wagons laden with stores, clothing and ammunition. The victory severely crippled Burgoyne, and discouraged his army, while it enlisted the Americans from one extent of the country to the other. It taught the British troops to respect the American militia, and it was a brilliant precursor to the victories of Saratoga and Bemis' Heights. Congress voted thanks to Gen. Stark and his brave troops for their great victory, and took measures to push on the war with renewed energy and hope.

GALLS ON HORSES. As the heat and labors of the season increase, horses will suffer from various flesh wounds, which, if not immediately cured, will cause great suffering to the horse and waste of time and temper to the owner. Let, therefore, a hint or two be now heeded: Prevention is better than cure. In the first place, be sure that your harness is in perfect working order. See to it especially that the collar fits well, and is smooth and hard. If the inner surface is rough, it must chafe, and soon wear off the skin. A loose layer of leather under the collar, is a good contrivance to lessen friction upon the animal's neck and shoulders. While Spring work is pressing, let the horse's shoulders be washed every other morning, with a solution of alum and white its itching. At night, when coming home from work, sweaty and sore, let the shoulders be washed with tepid water, then rub dry. If, notwithstanding these precautions, galls occur on the breast or back, wash them clean, then apply an ointment made by mixing together a spoonful of pulverized alum and the white of an egg.

Are the Union Forces Efficiently Commanded.

This question is carefully discussed by the Philadelphia North American, and we quote the writer's conclusions: "Over against Jefferson Davis, who was trained at the Military Academy, and who, after service in the army and in the Mexican war, was elevated to a place in the Cabinet as secretary of War, it were a sin to place our glorious old hero, General Scott, who suffered from the blackguardism of the *et devant* Secretary. General Scott is his superior in everything; a great strategist, while Davis is a pretender; a patriot, while Davis is an ambitious and selfish intriguer. Davis has indeed an iron will, but it is often a will to do evil than a beneficent one. General Scott is a magnanimous patriot, who gives his own unrivalled military talents and experience to the country without hope of gain.

But leaving the commander out of the question, we are confronted with such names as Lee, Beauregard, Joseph Johnston, May, Magruder, Emory and others. How are we to replace such men, who are now a tower of strength to the enemy? Let us analyze these names; or rather their significance, a little. Gen. Lee, the present commander of the Virginia troops, is a scientific engineer and a personally brave soldier; but he has been more overrated, perhaps, than any man in the service. His personal appearance is handsome and commanding, but the Apollo like form does not contain the intellect of Jupiter. As a captain of engineers, he did well, but he disappointed the expectations of the army when appointed a lieutenant colonel of cavalry and sent to the frontier. His lack of energy for rapid combinations, and is not a highly competent general. Respectable but not brilliant is the verdict. Gen. Beauregard, formerly like Lee, an engineer officer, is by far their best man. He is cool, valiant, precise, enduring, very muscular, and very firm in purpose, and withal modest. Col. Magruder, the life of a social party, "when glasses sparkle on the board," is not more than competent to command a battery, a squadron, or a company of cavalry, but he has no loss to the service. The army and his company will not grieve for him. He will magnify his office in words, as he has done often before. General Joseph Johnston, twice wounded during the war with Mexico, is a fine officer and a loss to be regretted. He was a Captain of Topographical Engineers, Lieut. Colonel of the Voltigeurs, and more recently Quartermaster General in our army. No man stood higher than he, Col. May, who received praises for his charge at Roanoke, which were not his due, is a pretty good cavalry colonel, and nothing whatever more. His notoriety is his only claim to mention. Major Emory is a good officer, and his friends are puzzling their brains to find out why he resigned. Rumor says he wants to return, but "the door is shut."

Now, look on the other side. For among all who remain unmentioned there is no great claim to remarkable talent, although doubtless many of the subordinates have energy and education. For Davis we have Scott—God grant him many days! For Lee and Beauregard we have General Mansfield, a distinguished engineer, now Inspector-General, whose command at Washington has been consummated; Delafield, long superintendent of the Military Academy; C. F. Smith, the very prince of light infantry commanders; Franklin and Meigs, recently promoted, both men of great talent thus far kept down by the law of seniority, their names are now sure of distinction. For Magruder we have Sherman, worth fifty Magraders; his soul is in the battery, where Magraders never was; and the men whose genius is being manifested are such as Butler, McClellan and others, who having resigned in peace, are now awaiting the call of the country to take active service. Colonel George A. McCull, formerly Inspector-General of the army, has again resumed his sword, and is a first rate man. He comes, like Cincinnati, from his plough in Chester county, and will give vigor and system to the Pennsylvania troops.

There are a few statistics worth noting. Of the one hundred officers from Virginia, not more than forty have resigned. This is significant that Virginia herself is at present under leadership which the people will yet throw off. A glance at the scientific corps of the army (engineers, topographical engineers and ordnance) will show that nearly all the officers in them are northern men, and amid the crowd of resignations they remain almost intact. They are, of course, the great intellectual resource of an army, in which the southern forces are deficient. The cry so often heard that we are left defenceless by the resignation of the best officers is thus seen to be entirely without foundation. But we may here offer a caution to the state government not indirectly connected with the subject. Let the best men—men of military education, without regard to political pressure and wire-pulling—be appointed to the offices now to be filled. We shall deserve disaster if we make this a time for political jockeying.

FLOWERING OF THE CENTURY PLANT. It seems that a Century Plant is to flower in the city of New York the present summer. The following notice of the fact we cut from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser: "David Bidwell, of New Orleans, is the fortunate possessor of a Century Plant, or American Aloe, which is expected to bloom in July or August next. Its blossoming time has already attained an altitude of twenty feet, and it progresses in height from three to six inches a day. It is expected that the blossom will be larger than was ever yet seen. The plant left New Orleans for New York on the 25th of April, and will be exhibited in that city. We placed these facts from a circular kindly placed before us by our fellow-townsmen, Vincent Bidwell, Esq.

From the New England Farmer.

Thumb and Finger Pruning.

Now is the precise season, say from June 15th to July 10th, to perform one of the most important operations in the apple orchard; that of removing the young shoots which started in the spring, and have made a growth of from one to six inches in length. These shoots start out mostly on the upper side of the large branches, grow with great rapidity, and if not arrested early, form a part of the tree which is the most dangerous to cut off. If they are allowed to grow two or three years, they are sometimes an inch through at their base, and cannot then be removed by saw or knife without leaving an ugly scar upon the tree, and the wound becomes a dangerous one, unless made when the tree is in a favorable physiological condition, and it is treated with proper skill.

It is natural for apple trees to throw up a thick bushy head. Whoever saw one that sprang from the wood in the pasture, and that had never been fashioned by the hand of man, that had not been fashioned by the hand of man, that presented any other form? This original impulse seems to retain something of its power even after the tree has been budded or grafted, so that it requires the constant watchfulness of the orchardist to train his trees into those forms that make them the most convenient for cultivation, and for the harvesting of their fruit. In order to do this it must be remembered that all our budded or grafted trees are in an artificial condition; they have lost much of their original character by the process of moulding them to the will and purposes of man. It is just so with the peach, plum, potato, celery, and many other plants. In changing them as we have, they have probably lost something of their native hardiness and vigor, and will always require more attention than trees in their natural condition.

The summer pruning is a part of the artificial process.

There should be little use for the saw or knife in an orchard less than forty years old, unless in case of accident; after that time, or perhaps ten years later, some of the limbs begin to die, and then these tools become necessary. The pruning should be performed when it can be done with the thumb and finger, and now is the time to do it. Pass through the orchard, examine all the limbs that start directly from the main stem of the tree, and wherever young shoots are found rub them off, being careful to take them so close as to prevent an after growth. They should all come off, with a single exception, viz:

If the tree by accident, unskillful pruning, force of wind, or any other cause, has lost a proper balance, or if the top is open and too much exposed, then leave one of these young shoots, and train it to occupy the very place you wish to have filled.

By this process of pruning, you will rarely have need to use the knife; the trees may be brought up smooth, and with symmetrical form, and they will not be full of internal wounds to weaken them, and hasten their decay in later years.

Let us urge upon the young orchardist, at least, to try this method now, and if the knife and saw are necessary, now is the time to use them.

"RIGHT FROM HEAVEN." In a miserable cottage at the foot of a hill, two children were huddling over a smouldering fire. A tempest raged without, a fearful tempest against which man and beast were alike powerless.

A poor old miser, much poorer than those shivering children, though he had heaps of money at home, drew his tattered cloak about him as he crouched down at the threshold of the miserable door.

"I am hungry, Nettie!"

"So am I; I have hunted for a potato-pauper, and can't find any."

"What an awful storm?"

"Yes; the old tree has blown down. I guess God took care that it did not fall on the house. See, it would certainly have killed us!"

"If he could do that, couldn't he send us bread?"

"I guess so; let's pray 'Our Father,' and when we come to that part, stop till we get some bread."

So they began, and the miser, crouching and shivering listened. When they passed extracting in their childish faith to some miraculous manifestation, a human feeling stole into his heart; God went some angel to soften it. He had bought a loaf at the village, thinking it would last him a great many days; but the silence of the two little children spoke louder to him than the voice of many waters. He opened the door softly, threw in the coal and listened to the half-eaten little ones.

"It dropped right from heaven, didn't it?" questioned the younger.

"Yes; I mean to love God forever for giving us bread when we asked him."

"We'll ask him every day, won't we? why, I never thought God was so good, did you?"

"Yes I always thought so, but I never quite knew so before."

"Let's ask him to give father some work to do all the time, so we need never be hungry again. He'll do it, I'm sure."

The storm passed; the miser went home. A little flower sprang up in his heart; it was no longer barren. In a few weeks he died, but not before he had given the cottage, which was his, to the poor laboring man. And the little children ever felt a sweet and solemn emotion when in their maternal devotion they came to those trustful words: "Give us this day our daily bread."

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, per
year, in advance. Two Dollars, at the end of the
year.Clubbing. We would respectfully call the
attention of such as are disposed to lend their aid
to extending the circulation of a house paper to the
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JOB PRINTING neatly executed.



Watchman, what of the Night?

Not a day passes which does not bring with it some inquiry, substantially like that standing at the head of this article. What of the war? Where are Beauregard, Jeff. Davis, and Bragg? And where Scott, Butler, and Anderson? Which party advancing and which retreating, and what are the prospects ahead? "What of the night?" To all such, a general answer can be given. "All is well."

And who, that is a keen observer of the times, can doubt it? And what is the use to find fault, or complain? How imbecile to say any man could improve affairs at Washington, so far as the government is concerned. How ridiculous for men who scarcely ever had a gun in their hand, and who never "snuffed the smoke of battle," to talk about improving the tactics of the greatest general in the world. If Gen. Scott don't know how to manage a military campaign, who does? To talk about his mistakes is nonsense in the extreme. The truth is, and history will verify it, that the War policy of the Administration, dictated by Gen. Scott, is a masterpiece of policy. It cannot be beaten or improved upon. Not a single mistake can be detected since the inauguration of Lincoln. Things are moving on in a manner that will astonish the military men of the world. Not a step has been taken rashly, not a single foot of advance made that cannot be maintained with or without fighting, just as the rebels shall choose. Troops are being called to Washington and then distributed to just that particular spot where they are needed. The free States have been made a unit for the war. Maryland has been coerced until she is quite loyal. Baltimore rowdism has been nearly crushed out and a highway opened through it for all but rebels. Treason has had its death blow in St. Louis, and will "die the death" from effective blows from Capt. Lyons, Trask, Blair, and their noble and gallant coadjutors. In Tennessee the gallant Johnson, Ethridge, Nelson, and their patriotic friends are standing like a wall of fire against secession. In Western Virginia secession is already dead. "Coercion," about which there has been so much groaning and agony by Union savers North and South, is doing the work to a charm. Forts Pickens, McHenry, Jefferson, Monroe, all important points to us, have been saved, and will be maintained against all attempts at subjugation. Washington, the National Capital, is safe. On the Atlantic coast, the harbors of the traitors are under a vigilant blockade, while Cairo commands the highway over which the secessionists must travel for food. Old "Londy's Lane" fortifies every point as he marches into the enemy's country.

The campaign is progressing most gloriously. The traitors brag, but at the sight of our troops, thus far, they have thought "discretion the better part of valor," and RUN. Rebellion is just as sure to be crushed out as the sun will rise to-morrow. Gen. Scott knows how to do it, and is doing it. No one need have any fears as to the result. Every rebel State will be subdued. The decree has gone forth, and it will be done.

We repeat, "All is well." The God of battles is with us. He is giving wisdom, and strength, and courage, to the friends of the Union. The Great Jehovah reigns in heaven and on earth. He cares not only for individuals, but nations. He is not only merciful, but just, and He has no attribute that can take sides against us in this contest.

SPANISH PRIVATEERS. Accounts from England, represent that Spanish privateers have taken Jeff Davis' Letters of Marque. This may have something to do with the sudden revoking of the leave of absence granted Carl Schurz, the new Minister to Spain. He had been permitted to raise a regiment for the war; but is now ordered to his post.

FOR THE SOLDIERS. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, have published a little volume embracing all the elements of military drill. It is calculated for the individual soldier, who, by acquiring an accurate knowledge of all the movements, may more readily acquire proficiency in company drill. Price 25 cents.

REMOVAL. The capital of the Southern Confederacy has been removed to Richmond. Davis had a grand march to the latter place. Private advice state that he is frightened by the movements of Gen. Scott, so that his health is visibly affected.

It is stated that a portion of the rebel troops have been ordered away from Pennsylvania, and that a fight is not anticipated at present.

Departure of the Third Regiment.

In accordance with an order from Gen. Scott to the Governor, received Saturday evening, the Third Regiment Maine Volunteer Militia, Col. Howard, left Augusta for Washington, direct, Wednesday morning, at five o'clock. This is unquestionably the best regiment that has yet left Maine, and the high character and military experience of its officers will make it compare with any regiment from New England. Col. Howard is a graduate of West Point, and has been Professor of Military Tactics in that Institution for two years. He is a man of unblemished moral character, and has fine literary acquirements, having graduated in course at Bowdoin College before entering at West Point. Lieut. Colonel Tucker, of Gardiner, had command of a company in the "Aroostook war," and was afterward chosen Colonel. He is an active man, and will make an efficient officer. Adjutant Burt is a regular, having been in the service for twenty-one years. The regiment is composed of men mostly from the valley of the Kennebec, and many of them belong to the first families. A nobler looking set of men is rarely seen together.

The recruits beat 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, which was the signal for the companies to strike their tents and pack up for the journey. The regiment was formed at four o'clock, and preceded by the band which is to accompany it, and the drum corps, marched into the street, in front of the State House, thence to the Augusta House, where it was briefly addressed by the Governor. Col. Howard responded in an eloquent and patriotic speech, after which the regiment marched down Grove street, to the railroad crossing where they were taken on board the train. There were many affecting scenes at the cars, where wives took leave of their husbands, fathers and mothers of their sons, and all of their friends. Eighteen cars were filled, and, at the appointed signal, with vociferous cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the train moved slowly away. This is the third regiment of the hardy sons of Maine which has left for the seat of war, and the fourth, now encamped at Rockland, is expected to leave in about ten days.

The First Regiment

Left Portland, for Washington, on Saturday morning, by special train via Boston and New York. They reached Boston, Saturday afternoon, and were escorted to the Common, by the Boston Cadets, where a detachment of 30 men from each company were reviewed by Gov. Andrew and staff. Their accuracy drew out repeated applause.

Among the pleasant incidents of their stay in Boston, was the presentation of a handsome silk flag, by Chas. W. Stevens, a former resident of Portland. The regiment gives evidence of the benefit of the long drill they have had in camp at Westbrook, and is pronounced the best regiment yet furnished from the North. And the Oxford company is conceded to contain the best men of all. The correspondent of the Bangor Whig says the men measure just 28 rods. We shall have a good report from them if called into battle.

The regiment was mustered into service the last of April, for three months, and not for three years as has been reported.

Sunday School Anniversary.

The anniversary exercises of the Norway Universalist Sunday School were held on last Saturday afternoon. The day was pleasant, and the church was crowded with a happy audience of old and young. The Superintendent, A. C. Denison, Esq., read an excellent report, showing the school to be in a very prosperous condition. The average attendance of scholars and teachers for the year past was 127. The library is large and in good order.

The school is an honor to the community, exerting a wide influence for good, and reflecting great credit on the officers and teachers who are untiring in their devotion to its interests.

The Paris Hill School accepted an invitation to attend the anniversary, and were present in large numbers. Remarks were made by several persons present, and the whole was interspersed with some beautiful singing by the scholars.

It was indeed an interesting occasion, and may no succeeding anniversary find the school less prosperous and happy than now.

NEGROES CONTRABAND OF WAR. The large number of Negroes flocking to Forts Monroe, for protection, bid fair to prove an embarrassing matter. Gen. Butler, however, has concluded to class them as contraband of war; and as fast as they come in sets them at work. His plan, which is approved by the war department, is to receive all who come, whether single, or with their families, giving the able-bodied credit for their labor, and charging them with the rations issued.

Col. Mallory, who has three slaves at the Fort, and take the oath of allegiance to the government his property would be given up.

Another owner, from Richmond, had thirty escape. He visited the fortress, to obtain them. He was told the slaves could go if they wanted to. None of them would. He then said he would take them to Richmond and manumit them. He was told that could be done where they were; and finding the case a hopeless one, he manumitted them on the spot.

The number of fugitives at the fortress is now several hundreds; and as articles contraband of war, when seized, are hopelessly lost, their freedom is ultimately secured.

LAW DECISIONS. The following decisions for Oxford County, were announced at the Law Term, now in session at Bangor: Joseph Frye vs. Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company. Demurrer sustained. Plaintiff may amend at nisi prius upon payment of costs up to the time when amendment was offered, and in no event to recover costs accruing before that time.

Erna Curtis vs. Jeremiah Curtis. Demurrer denied. Judgment for tenant.

From the Boston Journal.

Death of Senator Douglas.

The death of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, which took place at Chicago on Monday forenoon, June 3, will make a profound impression on the public mind. Perhaps the loss of no public man, outside of the small list upon whom the chief military and civil responsibilities of the present crisis concentrate, would be felt so widely, or would leave such a void in our political world. The suddenness, also, of the stroke, falling, as it does upon the prime of active manhood and quenching energies in the very height of their development, aggravates the severity of the infliction, and imparts a mournful interest to the reviews of the life thus closed.

Stephen Arnold Douglas was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1813—and was, therefore, at his death a little over forty-eight years of age. His father, a physician of some prominence, died when the son was but two months old, leaving his mother with two children to seek her father's farm, held by her brother. There Stephen led the usual life of a New England country lad, doing such work as belonged to his years, and attending the district school in the winter. At the age of fifteen he was disappointed in his newly-formed hopes of entering upon a collegiate education, and so, with the self-reliance and energy which subsequently distinguished him, he entered a cabinet-maker's shop, and worked diligently for two years. The renowned Senator was wont to recall to the happiness of this period of his life, as Bonaparte, in the midst of his imperial grandeur, sighed over the days when he was an obscure lieutenant.

But the physical robustness of Mr. Douglas in his many years does not seem to have marked his boyhood, and his health failed, when, according to a strange New England custom, he left his workshop and went to the academy. After studying a year, he removed with his mother, who had married a second time, to Ontario county, New York, where he continued his studies, and subsequently entered a law office. In 1833 he joined the tide of Western emigration, in pursuit of an "opening." No place exactly satisfied him, but as his funds went down to thirty-seven and a half cents at Jacksonville, Illinois, he made a virtue of necessity, halted, and soon opened a school in that vicinity, continuing his law studies at the same time. In 1834, though lacking a few weeks of being twenty-one years old, Mr. Douglas was admitted to the bar. Thenceforward his progress was rapid, and must be rapidly sketched.

It is a sufficient indication, if not of his attainments, certainly of the impression which he had made upon the people of Illinois, that within a year from his admission to the bar, while not yet twenty-two years old, and not over eighteen months a resident of the State, the Legislature elected him Attorney General of Illinois. In 1835, he resigned his office, having been chosen to the Legislature. In 1837 he was appointed Register of the Land Office at Springfield. By President Van Buren, and held the office two years. In 1838 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, and lost the election by five votes. In 1840 he began that system of extended stumping, of which he was such a master, and to which, there is reason to believe, he was virtually a martyr. In December of the same year he was appointed Secretary of State of Illinois; and in the February following, when but twenty-eight years old, he was chosen by the Legislature a Judge of the Supreme Court—thus receiving a title which popularly clung to him through life. In 1843 he resigned his seat on the Bench, to become a candidate for Congress. He was chosen by 400 majority; was re-elected in 1844 by 1900 majority, and in 1846 by nearly 3000 majority. Before taking his seat under the last election, he was chosen a member of the United States Senate for six years from March 4, 1847; to which position he was re-elected in 1853, and again, after the memorable canvass, in 1859. This is a mere outline of Mr. Douglas' official career.

To adequately fill it up, and to interweave with it the appropriate personal details, would far surpass the limits of our command. In one sense it is not obligatory, for no public man of late years has lived more constantly and conspicuously before the American people than Mr. Douglas. There was nothing taciturn or reserved about him, and he was ever so much in the very focus of observation that he might almost be called "the man without a shadow." He was also in the thick of the fight, if any was going forward in the political arena. No issue of importance has arisen during the last dozen years, upon which Mr. Douglas did not take a prominent and most influential position. On the Oregon question, the annexation of Texas, the compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Leecompton Constitution, the naturalization question and popular sovereignty, his efforts are well known, and form a respectable part of the political literature of the decade which is at this moment having a termination of historical import. It is now too early to gauge the value of Mr. Douglas' political career. When the fires of civil war shall have separated the era in which he moved from the better which we trust is in store for us and shall have burnt out with them the evils, the follies and the prejudices of this period, a more correct estimate of Mr. Douglas than we can now attain will generally prevail. We can only hazard the speculation that while denying to Mr. Douglas the attributes of a great statesman, and ranking him but the chief of politicians, the verdict of history will be that his main distinction lay in the mighty, but probably unconscious part which he played in bringing the politics of his day to an eventful crisis. He was the strong man whose fall beat the chaff from the wheat.

Without him the repeal of the Missouri Compromise could not have been accomplished. Without him the Democratic party could not have been broken asunder. Whoever considers fully these two facts, will see that Mr. Douglas, the ordinary politician, the power of a quarter of a century, at least, into five years. The historian, also, we believe, will recognize a growing patriotism and manliness in Mr. Douglas' career, which, read by the light of his final glorious stand for his country, augured far better things for the future, had his life been spared.

Of his abilities and personal traits, contemporary judgment is tolerably well equipped up. He was the athlete of public debate, who was rarely equaled, and his friends think never mastered. His force was amazing, and his dexterity quite astonishing. He knew all the resources of forensic strategy, and he employed them with an off-hand efficiency which concealed the appearance of art. His antagonists might well say of him as was said of Henry Clay by one of his opponents: "If I throw him, he goes off with flying banners, persuades the spectators that he is victorious, and almost makes me think so, too." This vigor made everything that he said interesting to the country, and was accompanied by a certain salliance which secured him the general good will of the people. He was undoubtedly genial and kind hearted, and his sympathies, though not delicate or always true, were broad and humane. He was often sustained by this good will, where his ingenious arguments failed—as was testified by the results of his memorable canvass with Mr. Lincoln in 1858, and by the handsome popular vote he commanded for the Presidency in 1860. His noble rise, over all obstacles, from poverty and obscurity to position and fame, was also appreciated and honored by all. The nation can ill spare him at this time, when all his energies, forgetful of such things as parties and platforms, had become devoted to the maintenance of our government and our Union. But "the inevitable hour" has come to him, as it will to all of us who mark his fall. The sympathies of the country will be warmly turned to her who mourns him with the keenest anguish, and to the children thus deprived of paternal guidance.

Letter from a Refugee.

The following letter from a gentleman belonging in Paris, has been handed us for publication. The writer has been employed, until recently, by the American Telegraph Company, in four of the Southern States, when the secession movement occurred, when he was obliged to flee, and had just reached Washington, where he is now stationed. It will be read with interest by his friends, who will at once recognize the authorship:

WASHINGTON, May 25th, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER.—Your ever welcome letter reached me yesterday. To feel that I am once more where I can speak and write my thoughts is one of the greatest joys I have experienced for many a year. I have been confined to my room for the past two days, and yesterday to my bed, caused by my over exertion in coming from the South. Had a doctor yesterday. I was very feverish during the day, but by kind treatment and every attention I am once more on the well list. The doctor said it was all brought on by my journey and over exertion.

To-day every one is mourning the loss of Col. Ellsworth, and well they might; but the *timor* that killed his met his just fate. He now lies where he was shot by the Zouaves. They will not allow his body to be moved until they have orders from headquarters. They are highly indignant, as well as all are in the city. I will defer writing about matters in this city until some other time, and write about the South. Suffice it to say, the utmost activity prevails here on the part of the government, and hostilities will commence at once, and I say the sooner the better for us. The whole South is in arms, and they exhibit a determination to fight so long as there is a man who can wield a sword or shoulder a musket. Those men at the head of the southern government know they have got themselves where they have got to fight—no use to show the white feather now, for their heads can only serve to settle the troubles, and their heads we must have. From the boy of 12 years of age to the grey haired man, in the southern States, all are in the field, and all are eager for the fray—and why? It is because the power, the force, the bravery, and the determination of the north are kept from them by their office holders and traitors. Every southerner believes he can whip at least three Yankees or northerners on an even footing. They talk it in this manner: Who gained the most battles and won the most laurels at the Mexican war? "The South—our army." Who planned the battle of Chancellorsville? "Gen. Beauregard." Who showed themselves cowards, and retreated from the fire of the Mexicans? "The northern traitors and demagogues." This is the public sentiment in the South, and is preached from the pulpits, and forms the leading articles in all their papers, and is believed by all in the South; at least, they express no other belief, for did a person, who would be called an abolitionist, and for such words be punished by having a nice little rope around his neck, &c. Our army in the South is reported to be composed of poor house convicts, street beggars, and State prison convicts; said to be composed of a class who, rather than starve, have joined the army, and when they come to fighting they will turn their backs and run—for they did not join the army to fight, only to get a living, &c. This may seem to some in the South to be rather exaggerated, but they have no means to get a true report of affairs. Not a northern paper can be obtained in the South. The Southern Congress says it is treason to read a northern paper, and furthermore, they cannot and will not be tolerated. Thus, you see, that those who are in doubt do not have any facilities whatever to satisfy themselves on this point, and by being constantly with those who actually believe that victory is on their side, they by degrees sympathize with their associates and form a hatred against the North and its institutions which, to a northerner, is insane and ridiculous, showing total ignorance of the real condition of the North. They say that we have no money to carry on the war; that Old Abe is a baboon; Gen. Scott an idiot. They say that he is so much worried that he is perfectly crazy; that he tells Old Abe not to say anything to him, or he will not allow it. He will shoot him the minute he does, &c. In

fact, the whole south is full of the most infamous lies that you can conceive of. They were hatched up by Jeff. Davis, Howell Cobb, Toombs, Stephens & Co., and what any of these men say, a southerner takes it as gospel. The South say we shall starve; say if it was not for them we should die surely. But the true state of affairs is just the reverse. Even now everything has advanced to an enormous price over the whole South. I went to fort Caswell, situated on Cape Fear, and took dinner with the soldiers and made my dinner from boiled rice and ham—nothing else whatever. They are pretty people to talk of us starving. Butter 60 cents per pound, flour \$20 per barrel, and scarce at that. They say they can raise their own wheat; but of the four southern States I have travelled through, only one is fertile enough to raise wheat, and that is Virginia, and we are taking possession of that. The soil of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia are the same—the greater part being a complete desert of sand on which nothing grows but peanuts, sweet potatoes, and a small crop of cotton. Occasionally you see a corn field on the sand; but we raise five times the amount of corn off the same ground that they do. These States contain marshes, on the borders of which rice is raised. Rice grows only on wet ground. These marshes are full of snakes of all kinds and alligators. In my travels through North Carolina, So. Carolina, and Georgia, I did not see a green field of grass, of any kind, big enough to lie down on. The hay comes from the North. North Carolina does not make what better the southerners because there is no grazing for their cows, most of their milk is goats milk, and goats will live on anything. They will live where cows will die.

The southerners are a free and open hearted set of people, and as long as you sympathize with them they will treat you with every kindness that lies in their power, and will stand by you, as a man, through weal and woe. Southern living is hard for a northerner to get accustomed to. They live awfully in some places, in others they have quite decent homes, and can cook so I can eat; but I must confess it is horrid. The only time I would wish to be in the South is in winter. It is beautiful; and I would that I could spend my winters South, and would endeavor to if they had our institutions there. Virginia is a beautiful State. The southern part lays in swells, which looked beautiful to me after traversing a country covered with pine trees and sand banks. The swells are covered mostly with grain, corn, &c. The western and northern part of the State is more or less mountainous.

Tell mother I am as safe here as though I was in Paris. In fact I feel as though I was at home once more. All that is lacking are the familiar faces.

Your Brother,

BALTIMORE ROWDISM. The Baltimore Plug Uglies seem to be gathering new audacity. Two game passing through there last week, were spiked in the streets; and troops have been hired and jelled. No disposition to mend these affairs being manifested, Marshal Bonaparte went to Washington, and obtained orders to arrest suspicious persons, seize arms, and guard all the avenues from the city. The plan adopted by the government to make all cities responsible for the conduct of their citizens, will put a stop to this business, or destroy the city.

For The Oxford Democrat.

BROWNFIELD, June 3, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: As you have published in your paper, the names of numerous volunteers from this County who have enlisted in the service, I give you below a list of those who started from Brownfield this morning, to join the fifth regiment (Col. Dannel) now at Portland. Some time since the ranks of Capt. S. B. Bean's Company were full, and he tendered their services to the Governor, designing to join the fifth regiment, but before they were accepted, new orders from Washington in relation to the number of men comprising the Companies in that regiment, were received at Augusta, and our company was prevented from going in that regiment, as a company. Last Saturday, Capt. Sawyer was here and gave the members of our company, who wished, a chance to assist in filling up the ranks of the "City Greys." This morning twenty-two good men and true, from the towns of Brownfield, Denmark and Fryeburg, took the stage for "Camp Preble" amid the enthusiastic cheers of our citizens. Their names are as follows: George B. Parsons, Benj. M. Wentworth, Geo. W. Hill, L. L. Frost, Lewis M. Sargent, Jas. Brown, C. H. Bean, V. D. Miller, Melville Gray, J. A. Burgess, Geo. Bickford, J. C. Kennerson, E. L. Hamlin, Wm. H. Gilman, Enoch M. Brown, Wm. C. Rowe, J. Alexander, Jas. N. Smith, L. P. Sawyer, A. A. Mulloy, Chas. C. Philbrook, Jas. Powers. It is worthy of mention that Melville Gray above named, is the son of John Gray of Fryeburg who has four other sons in one company of a Mass. regiment. On the departure of this one he said he wished he had twenty more sons to fight for their country. Age and infirmity only prevented him from going.

On Thursday last quite a severe accident happened in Standish to two ladies of the town, Mrs. Daniel Goodwin jr. and Mrs. Samuel Wentworth. They with Mrs. Wentworth's infant child were crossing a bridge near Steep Falls, when the horse stopped and commenced backing. The carriage struck the railing which gave way, and horse, carriage, ladies and child were precipitated into the stream some twelve feet below. The ladies and child were rescued from drowning by the assistance of a man who fortunately saw them go off. No bones appear to be broken, and it is hoped they received no permanent injury. The horse was so much injured that he was killed on the spot.

CLOTHING. It will be seen, by advertisement, that Mr. H. H. Ricker, formerly with Stevens & Shurtliff, has opened a Gentle's Furnishing Store, at So. Paris, at the old stand of Stone & Co. Mr. Stone is associated with him, and has charge of cutting and fitting. The store, just finished, is neatly fitted up, and makes a desirable establishment for the business.

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The Rebellion.

Daring Charge of U. S. Cavalry.

Friday evening a company of U. S. Cavalry, consisting of 47 men, who were ordered to reconnoitre about Fairfax Court House, made a midnight dash through the town in the face of a large secession force. The official account says: "Approaching the town, the enemy's picket was surprised and captured. Several documents were found upon them, which I enclose. On entering the town of Fairfax, my command was fired upon by rebel troops from windows and house-tops. I charged and drove the mounted rifles from the town. Immediately two three companies came to their relief and fired upon us, which I returned. Perceiving I was outnumbered, I deemed it advisable to retreat, which I did in good order, with five prisoners fully armed and equipped, and two horses. My loss is three men missing, three slightly wounded, and six horses lost. The loss of the rebels is from twenty to twenty-five in killed and wounded. From observations I should judge that the rebels at that point numbered fully 1500 men."

Information having been received of the missing men, another dash was made into the town, and the prisoners borne away in triumph. They were to have been hung.

Advance of Western Troops.

Col. Kelly in command of the 1st regiment of Virginia volunteers, left Wheeling at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, in the direction of Grafton. After their departure the 16th Ohio Regiment, 1000 strong, under Col. Irvine, crossed the Ohio river, following Col. Kelly's regiment. About the same time the 14th Ohio Regiment crossed the Ohio at Marietta, and occupied Parkersburg, Va.

At midnight on Monday the rebels evacuated Grafton in great haste, and Col. Kelly was probably in possession of the place next morning. Before crossing the Ohio river, Maj. Gen. McClellan issued a proclamation to the Union men of Western Virginia, declaring that the object of his expedition was to protect the people against those who are endeavoring to overthrow the government.

Battle at Philippi.

After the troops from the West had taken possession of Grafton an advance guard of 1000 marched on to Philippi, in a rain storm. The rebels, numbering 2000, were surprised, and completely routed. Our troops killed 15, and took a large number of prisoners, with ammunition, baggage, &c. Col. Kelley, of the Western Virginia volunteers, was badly wounded, but it is hoped not fatally so.

The Newburyport Guards left for the seat of War Friday. Caleb Cushing addressed them, saying that they were fighting for a glorious cause, in which their country would come out brighter than ever before.

Hugh Maher of Chicago, is the lowest bidder for the great beef contract for the army. He offers to deliver it at Washington for \$4.48.

It has been determined to give every man of whatever rank, serving in the army or navy, a diploma on fine parchment paper, signed by President Lincoln and heads of the departments.

It is understood that Major General Fremont will have command of the western Division on the Mississippi.

The new military department of Kentucky, to the command of which Col. Robert Anderson is just assigned, embraces so much of that State as lies within 100 miles of the Ohio river. His head quarters at present are at Louisville.

Miss Tracy, who lives at the Mansion House, Mount Vernon, has received assurance from Generals Lee and Scott that no armed men shall visit that spot. The gates of the tomb were opened by her for the first time for many years, and everything was found untouched.

A dispatch from Hamburg, Pa. says the Berkey county Guards, numbering 95 men, and the Wise Artillery 64 men, six weeks ago went from Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry. Former numbers 21, and later 20, from desertions and disease. Bonker company all deserted.

The railroad bridges for twenty miles out of Alexandria have been destroyed, thus preventing the advance of rebel troops.

The Zouaves at Alexandria finding a negro locked up in a slave pen, picked the lock and set him free. He was adopted by the Michigan regiment as their cook. He likes cooking, but says he must have a musket if fighting is to be done. Another slave pen was broken open by Zouaves, but it was empty.

Gen. Butler has taken possession of Newport News Point, where he has established an encampment of 2500 men. The object of the entrenched camp is to command Sand Island, which is about midway between, and completely guards the entrance of James River. Gen. Butler was fearful that the rebels would take possession of the island.

Newport Point also commands to a great extent the Peninsula between James and York rivers.

The following paymasters of the navy are appointed: Augustus H. Gilman of Me., H. H. Pangborn of Mass., C. Bart of Minnesota, Washington Irving of New York, Jos. Bolphart of New Jersey, R. C. Spaulding of Ohio, C. P. Wallack of District Columbia.

THE CORD OF UNION. The machinery of a Republican Government has puzzled some of the profoundest philosophical investigators, but it is to be hoped that the "present experiments of Jeff Davis will enable him to get the hang of it. [Boston Transcript.]

The New Orleans Picayune of the 21st ult. says the U. S. Steamship Brooklyn had captured the barque H. J. Sparring from Rio Janeiro for New Orleans with \$120,000 worth of coffee on board, and sent her to Key West.

In the skirmish a night or two since at Fall's church, seven miles from Washington, between the Federal and rebel pickets, two of our soldiers were slightly wounded; none killed. Several of the secessionists were badly wounded.

The Powhattan captured the Mary Clinton, from Charleston for New Orleans, off the Pass L'Ouvre, with a full cargo of rice, peas &c.

A despatch from Washington to the Tribune states that the officer stationed at Hampton, has arrived here, and says the rays the Federal forces are perfectly secure in their present position, and have complete information concerning the enemy from the negroes. To-morrow there will be a reconnaissance toward York-town, where it is believed, the enemy are not in force.

Gen. McClellan has been ordered to furnish the Kentucky brigade with arms, Gen. Scott said to Capt. Cahill, "You shall be sustained, sir. We can send 20,000 men to you, if necessary, in three days."

Last accounts from Harper's Ferry looked as though the rebels would soon abandon the place.

The steamer, from Europe, this week, brings the intelligence that Cassius M. Clay has published, in the Times, a letter explaining the position of affairs in America; and deprecating the disposition shown in England, to encourage the rebellion. It attracts much attention.

Winfield S. Howe, son of Joel Howe of Haver, was a member of G. Company in the third Regiment, which left Augusta for Washington Wednesday.

Frost was seen on low grounds in this vicinity, Wednesday morning.

Mr. Rosenberg announces reinforcements in his stock of Summer goods. Series are made daily upon his establishment, which are met with unwearied skill.

LIFE SAVED BY A TESTAMENT. George K. Ingalls, of Orrington, a private in Company B., of Castine, located at Camp Strickland, Willett's Point, was saved from death last week by a Testament in his breast pocket. A comrade was carelessly handling a revolver, when it was discharged, and the ball passed through Ingalls' overcoat and uniform, and was stayed by a

MAINE MATTERS.

Joshua Dow, Esq. father of Hon. Neal Dow, died, in Portland, on Saturday morning last. He was 94 years of age. He was born in Seabrook, N. H., but removed to Portland while young, and was at the time of his death, the oldest person in the city.

The Lewiston Journal says efforts are being made to organize a Law School at Bowdoin College. Several distinguished gentlemen are warmly interested in its behalf. A venerable member of the Boston Bar will contribute a valuable law library. Twelve members of the present graduating class engage to pursue the law studies at the school, if established.

Two men named Barrows and Wiggin came near being drowned, on Moosehead lake, by the upsetting of a boat. They clung to the bottom of the boat seven hours before being rescued.

Mrs. Josiah P. Hatch of Lewiston, Me., committed suicide on the 28th ult., by hanging with a skein of yarn, in the porch of the house in which she resided. She was about forty-two years of age, and had nine children; had been in ill health for some time, and, it is thought, committed the act under depression of spirits.

The valuation of Lewiston for 1861, is \$2,964,414, an increase of \$465,310 over last year, with an increase of 376 taxable polls.

Messrs. Hinkley & Egery of Bangor, have a contract for rifling one-half the brass field pieces belonging to the State. Those at the Portland Arsenal have already been forwarded. The State owns about forty brass cannon.

An attempt was made to burn the boys High School house, in Portland, last week. Several fires have occurred there lately which have been attributed to incendiaries.

A ship arrived in Bath, last Wednesday, with a secession flag at the main, and the stars and stripes at the peak. The people of Bath would not tolerate the display of the secession flag, even in that position, and it was taken down. The captain is a Union man, and says he hoisted it to show what a mean flag they had.

An action is on trial at Portland, brought by John A. Holmes, against F. O. J. Smith, to recover for labor on the Oxford Central Railroad. The amount sued for is \$15,000. Verdict for \$14,208.69.

The Belfast Journal understands that a well known ship builder of Seaport is now in Washington, and has strong expectations of obtaining a contract to build one or more large vessels for government service.

On Thursday last words were presented to Captains Staples and Lakeman of the Augusta volunteers, by the citizens of that place.

Gov. Washburn has received orders to forward two more regiments, making four in all. The two remaining regiments will form camps of instruction, and become prepared for any future call. This is done by direction of the War Department.

The Courier learns that Mr. Cole, of Clinton, a young man about twenty-two years of age, was found in the edge of Burnham, in the woods, with his head and body badly mangled. He had been in company with a man by the name of Hunter, who had previously threatened to do him violence, and when next seen, was found as stated. Cole lived six hours, but was unresponsive. Hunter has been arrested, and is in Belfast jail.

Nine corporations in Lewiston pay a tax of \$7,541.51; the Bates Co. paying \$5,333.33.

Mr. Thos. Holmes, of Ellsworth, while in his pasture one day last week, stepped into a crevice in a ledge, slipped and broke his leg.

Capt. Charles P. Chandler, of Boston, (son of the late C. P. Chandler, Esq., of Foxcroft in this State) has been selected Major of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

The mills on the St. Croix have now commenced active operations, and car loads of lumber are daily brought to Calais, from Baring and Milltown.

New Music. Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., the publishers, have furnished us with a copy of the song, by Morris, "Down by the river side I stray," sung with so much effect, by Madame Anna Bishop, of New York. The music is by J. R. Thomas.

STRAKING MAIL BAGS. For the past few months, while the National government has graciously supplied the Southern States with their mail service, they have in all cases stolen all the bags they could lay their hands on. Not one has been returned. Lately, the supply of bags running short, the mails have been made up in packages. Government has issued proposals for new locks and keys.

GENERAL SCOTT AND SECRETARY WELLES. A friend just from Washington, speaks of General Scott's labors as immense. There are constantly kept before his quarters about twenty horses, all saddled and ready for a start, and every few minutes couriers are going and coming with orders and reports. This friend also states that the labors of Mr. Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, are very severe. He is in his office night and day, attending to all the details of the Navy affairs, thus guarding against corruption and other abuses, and ferreting out the secession scoundrels in that branch of the federal service. He does not intend to entrust a single duty to a suspected officer. [New Haven Palladium.]

NEW YORK STEAMER. The beautiful screw steamer Potomack, Capt. Nye, arrived here from New York yesterday morning, discharged her cargo, loaded and sailed again in the afternoon for New York, with the view of leaving that port on Saturday for this place. Potomack is a fine boat of about 300 tons burthen. She has been running between New Bedford and New York, but is now taken up for this route. Her accommodations for passengers are ample and of the best kind. It is worth while making a trip to New York in so fine a boat. [Portland Argus.]

For Sore Throat. Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy has proved itself a perfect remedy for this troublesome complaint, a result every one might expect, and every one will experience by trial. It is so pleasant in application, and so soothing to the inflamed throat, that its effect is almost instantaneous. There is probably no greater error committed than that of not attending to complaints of this kind in early stages of attack, as probably more cases of consumption are produced by the neglect of Throat Complaints than any other. Being free of all components to disperse the most delicate constituents, we ask, in confidence, a trial. As the Universal Cough Remedy and its astonishing results are by new developments in medicine, we ask all to be sure and get the genuine to insure success. Sold by all respectable dealers. See advertisement.

THE BODUGGER.
This wonderful article, is something entirely new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Particulars sent free. Address, **SHAW & CLARK,** 136 Biddeford, Me.

Alternative.
The subtle chemical affinities are ever at work for the waste or renovation of the tissues. The Peruvian Syrup with its chemical element, iron, presents to the laboratory of life an agent ever at work to build up the system, and to remove the elements of the vital functions. In this slow and alternative process, it is truly a renovating and life-giving medicine.

Reston, Dec. 1858.
Gentlemen: In April last I suffered from indigestion, disordered liver, and an unconquerable languor which made it extremely irksome to me to attend to business. I resorted to the use of Peruvian Syrup, which had a most genial effect upon my system. I was soon restored by it to my usual health and spirits. I cheerfully recommend this as a valuable medicine to persons who are suffering from indigestion or debility, or any of the complaints incident to persons of sedentary habits, especially those who do not take sufficient outdoor exercise. **JOHN R. BAZIN.**

PILES! PILES! PILES!
What is it? How cured? Thousands of persons suffer from this disease, and few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain, suffering, and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this venous congestion. Hence cathartics, washes, and even injections, are unavailing.

HUMPHREY'S HEMOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC. A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times a day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which it depends. Hemorrhoids being cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price, 50 cents a box.
Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
DR. F. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 362 Broadway, New York.
See advertisement in another column.

COUGH. The sudden changes of our climate, colds of the pulmonary system, Croup and Asthma. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Cough, Croup, or Hoarseness, or the Cough, Croup, or Irritation of the Throat" before or after, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectively ward off. **PETRIC STRAKERS** and **SINGERS** will find them effective for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

A GOLD DOLLAR FOUND.

A NOVEL CIRCUMSTANCE. In 1858, Dr. Herrick ordered his servant to enclose in a box of his Sugar Coated Pills a new gold dollar—a short letter, requesting the finder of the dollar, or rather the purchaser of the box of pills containing it, to address Dr. Herrick, naming his residence, date, etc. It now appears that the box was purchased by Mr. Amos Stephenson, of Houston, Texas—who, in a letter to Dr. Herrick, dated May 16th 1860, says:—"On opening a box of your Pills, purchased this day, I judge of my surprise on finding a gold dollar. On examining the directions, I note of request was also found. My little daughter claims the dollar, through which I have made a hole, and as I write, 'tis suspended from her neck, with a ribbon." The druggist in Houston purchased his supply of Pills in New York, and the New York druggist, direct from Mr. Herrick.

See advertisement on fourth page.

MARRIED.

In Bowdoin, May 26, by E. B. Bean, Esq., Joshua Knight, Esq. to Mrs. Abby J. Russell. In Bowdoin, June 1, by Cyrus M. Gilpatrick, Esq., Sarah Ann Russell, daughter of Mr. A. Bryant, to Miss Laura A. Billings, daughter of Mr. J. M. Russell. In Bowdoin, May 26, by Joel Perkins, Jr., Esq., Maria Rowe to Miss Laura A. Billings, daughter of Mr. J. M. Russell. In Bowdoin, May 29, by Mrs. M. Merrill, of Chelsea, to Miss Mary T. Sales of Bethel. In Newry, May 26, John K. Seale to Esther D. Smith.

DIED.

In Dixfield, May 21, Isaiah Knight, formerly of Westbrook, aged 53 years, 9 months. In South Paris, May 29, Horace, son of Wm. and Diana Pratt, aged 17. In Ayer, May 21, Henry A. Bradbury, aged 23. In Portland, April 15, Barbour Bartlett, Esq., aged 75 years, 1 month.

SHERIFF'S SALE. OXFORD, ME.—Taken on execution, and to be sold by public auction on Wednesday, the third day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Bolster & Ladd in Dixfield Village in said County, all the right in equity which Samuel Rogers of said Dixfield has, or had on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, being the time of the attachment of the same on the original writ in this case, to redeem a certain lot of land in said Dixfield, with the building thereon, to wit: the northerly half of lot No. 11, range 8, and twelve acres in the southerly corner of lot No. 11 range 9, supposed to be sixty-two acres, more or less, and being the homestead farm of said Rogers. The above described premises being subject to a mortgage given to Charles H. Boothby of Lewiston, to secure the payment of six notes of hand of one hundred dollars each, dated April 7th, 1858, and payable one in one year from date; one in two years; one in three years; one in four years; one in five years; and one in six years, and being on which there is now due five hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty cents. Said mortgage deed is recorded in book 116, page 414, of Oxford Registry, at Paris. **JOHN JACKSON, Deputy Sheriff.**
May 28th, A. D. 1861.

FREEDOM NOTICE. This may certify that I have this day given to and sold by public auction, my son, to wit: David, with the building thereon, until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years; and I shall pay no debts of his contracting on or after the date of this notice.

WITNESSES: ISAAC RANDALL, 29
Dixfield, April 3, 1861.

DR. A. THOMPSON, DENTIST,
No. 2, Beal's Block, NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

REMOVED.
MANNING & BROWN,
Have removed to the New and Spacious Store in BROWN'S BLOCK, UNION ST.

Where they will continue the
Flour, Produce and Provision
Business, in all its branches.

THOMAS P. CLEAVES
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Bowdoin, Oxford Co., Me.

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Have removed to the New and Spacious Store in BROWN'S BLOCK, UNION ST.

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Have removed to the New and Spacious Store in BROWN'S BLOCK, UNION ST.

Where they will continue the
Flour, Produce and Provision
Business, in all its branches.

Summer Campaign
OPENED!

Fresh Reinforcements!

—AT—
SOUTH PARIS,
—FOR—

H. ROSENBERG.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and patrons that he has again returned, with
A HEAVY STOCK OF

Summer Millinery!

Consisting, in part, of

Bonnets, Misses' Hats,

PHILADELPHIA SHAKERS,

Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches,

Head Dresses, Nets, &c., &c.

Which he has bought FOR CASH, on the most favorable terms, direct from the Agents; and for that reason is able to give great bargains to those who will favor him with an early call.

Thankful for the liberal patronage and kind encouragement he has thus far received from the ladies of this place and neighboring towns, he feels duty bound, by strict attention to business, to make his establishment one of the most fashionable, the most complete, and also prettiest in the County.

The best Shakers sold at 40 Cts.

There is, of course, no need of referring to his well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

As it is a **FIXED FACT,**

Nowhere can Goods be sold any lower.

H. ROSENBERG.

New Store. New Stock.

H. H. RICKER,

In connection with
E. F. STONE,

Has taken the shop recently erected on the lot lately occupied by E. F. Stone & Co., and has on hand a well selected stock of

Broadcloths, Doeskins,

CASSIMERES,

FANCY PANT GOODS,

AND VESTINGS,

HATS, CAPS,

And Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Bought in Boston at very low prices.

Of which these wanting articles in his line will be satisfied by a call.

Particular attention is called to his Summer Style

Suits of Clothes.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction.

Manny's Patent

COMBINED

MOWER AND REAPER,

For One and Two Horses.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

In coming before the public we do not propose to build up our machine by running others down, as some agents have attempted to do, but simply appeal to the judgment of the public. We have several years experience in selling Mowers of different kinds, and know from practical experience an observation in the field, what is wanted by the farmers of Maine. I prefer to give evidence of my own worth, rather than to give a finely worded pretense to mislead the honest seeker after the best machine. I would refer those in want of the best machine to the following names of gentlemen whose statements can be relied on: Robert Martin, Esq., Daniel Field, Esq., Danville; John K. Palmer, Esq., Paris; Wm. Moody, Esq., Randolph; Brown & Bean and Humphrey Bean, Esq., Bethel; James W. Clark, Esq., Andover; Cyrian & A. C. Hall, Esq., Paris; who will address the subscriber, at So. Paris, May 20, 1861. **WM. SWETT, Agent.**

2000 Rolls Room Paper!

THE subscribers have just received the largest stock of Room Paper ever imported, and offer for sale in this vicinity, at prices that defy competition.

We have common paper from 5 to 10 cents. Double Envelopes, 12 to 15 cents. Double Envelopes, and Satin Paper, 18 to 33 cents.

They comprise the latest styles, and will be sold cheap. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

A. OSCAR NOYES & BRO.,
Norway, April 22, 1861. 30-13

CLOCKS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY!

—AT—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

JOHN S. ABBOTT.
(FORMERLY OF BOSTON.)
Has a large stock of

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry

FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY,

Plated Ware,

TOYS, STATIONERY,

AND

Patent Medicines,

All of which he offers at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

At the LOWEST CASH PRICE!

COUNTRY DEALERS will do well to call on him and see their freight from the city.

PEDESTAL will find it to their advantage to call upon him and stock up. Being in connection with

Importing Houses,

In Boston, he thinks he can furnish goods cheaper than can be found this side of Boston.

He has **WATCHES** of American, Swiss, English and French, Hunting and Open Face, Gold, Silver and Gilt cases.

SPECTACLES, of all kinds, and any quantity of glass to set in old Spectacle Bows, to suit all; and

FANCY NOTIONS.

In quantities by the dozen or single one.

Watch Glasses and materials for Watchmakers will be furnished cheaper than they can be bought in the city. In short, people had better call on him and save money.

Everything warranted to be what it is sold for. His motto is, "Honesty is the best policy," and the most sure to succeed. Any work entrusted to him will be done according to contract, and warranted good.

He would like to see any watches that have been spoiled by inexperienced workmen, and if he don't make them perform well there will be no charge. The same with clocks.

Plain watch movements will be full jeweled when required, and good quarter or verge watches will be altered to Lever Escapements at a fair price. Chromometer balances inserted in watches that have plain balances; and really anything that is required to be done to a watch or clock will be done at his shop, and warranted to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Work solicited from watchmakers, which will be done at a fair discount.

Jewelry Repaired.

Letter Engraving neatly Executed.

Cash paid for all Gold and Silver.

BATHURST HILL, 1861. 25

Improve your Stock.

THOSE Farmers and Stock-growers who desire to improve their Next Stock by the infusion of the very best blood in the world, are invited to call on the subscriber, who has the celebrated "Horse Bull" "YOUNG SILVER," of undoubted purity of blood and from the very best importations from Europe, at the residence of DANIEL FORTY, in South Paris, Me.

All persons residing one mile or more distant can have the services of said animal for one dollar each, cash, at the time of service. All others will be required to pay for the service. **HENRY PIKE.**
South Paris, May 15, 1861.

NATHAN E. LIBBY,

MACHINIST,

NORWAY, ME.

WOULD respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in Norway, Me., for the prosecution of the

MACHINE BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

And hopes, by faithful and prompt attention to the business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Having recently put in a steam engine, thus insuring constant power, he can with confidence assure the public that all work entrusted to his care will be executed with faithfulness and dispatch.

He manufactures to order

Daniels' and Cylinder Planers,

Of every description.

PLANERS FOR FLOW BEAMS,

Turning and Rolling Machines, Saw and Lathe, and other machinery, and

CLAMP AND PRESS SCREWS, &c.

MALLET'S BEADING ATTACHMENT,

For heading bedsteads, turning battens, hose and fork handles, and saw surface desired.

HAVE YOU CALLED
JEWELRY!

—AT—
HOLMES & CLARK'S

IF NOT,

JUST CALL

AND EXAMINE THEIR

STOCK OF GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID LOT OF

DeLaines, Prints, &c. &c.

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS!

Good Prints, from 6 to 11 cents.

DeLaines, 10 to 20 cents.

Good Broadcloth, \$1.50 to \$2.50—all wool.

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOESKINS AND KERSEYS

Which we will sell Cheap

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

If you will just give us a call, we shall be happy to show you our goods.

WANTED,

IN EXCHANGE

FOR GOODS.

100 Bushels Marrow fat BEANS.

100 " Peas

50 " " Good PEAS.

1000 " OATS.

160 " CORN.

5 Tons DRIED APPLE.

2 Tons GOOD BUTTER.

—FOR WHICH—

THE HIGHEST PRICE

WILL BE PAID.

J. A. HOLMES,

H. C. CLARK,

So. Paris, Feb. 19, 1860

Dr. W. A. RUST,

Would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally that he is still at the old stand, with

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Cephalic Pain
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of Headache

By the use of these pills the period of Nivrus or Nick Headache may be brought to a close at the commencement of the immediate relief from pain and sickness.

It is seldom laid to remove the *Headache* to which females are subject.

They act gently upon the bowels.

Costiveness.

For Literary men, Students, Delicate and young of moderate activity, it is valuable as a Laxative, improving the tone and vigor to the digestive restoring the natural elasticity and the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of investigation and carefully compounded having been in use many years, do not

THE PRICE 25 CENTS

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY O. POTTER,
84 Cedar Street, N. Y.
Or to **WEEKS & POTTER, L.**

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Agents for New England.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENT

SPALDING

CEPHALIC PAIN

Will convince all who suffer

HEADACHE

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH

As these testimonials were published in

Lusher a hill
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 ficiency of a truly scientific re-

Masonville, Conn., Feb
 Sir:
 I have tried your Cephaic Pills
 and now I feel that I want you to send
 me a box of them.

Part of these are for the neighbors
 and a few of the best box I got from
 Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
 me very truly,
 JAMES KE

Haverford, Pa., Feb
 Sir:
 I wish you to send me four more
 Cephaic Pills. I have received a

Mr. Spaulding,
 Sir:
 I wish you to send me four more
 Cephaic Pills. I have received a

Yours respectfully
MAY ANN STOIVER

Spruce Creek, Huntington Co.
January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding.
Sir:
You will please send me two be
Cephalic Pills. Need them very
Respectfully your
JNO. B.

P.S. I have used one box of
Pills, and find them excellent.

Belle Vernon, Ohio, Jan.
Henry C. Spaulding, Esq.
Please send enclosed twenty
which send me another box of
They are truly the best pills I have ever
Direct
A. STOVER

Belle Vernon, Wyo.
 Beverly, Mass., D. C.
 H. C. Spaulding, Esq.
 I wish for some circulars or large
 to having your Cephalic Pills, I
 before you can deliver. If you have
 the kind, please send me.
 One of my customers who is sub-
 severe Sick Headache, (usually last-
 ment of an illness) is now using *your*
Pills, which I send her.
 Respectfully Yours,
 W. B. C.
 Reynoldsville, Franklin Co.
 January 9, 1861
 Henry C. Spaulding,
 No. 48 Cedar St. New York.
 Inclosed find twenty-five cents, for

agust, A. P.
 selection of
 for, the
 beginning
 road, about
 rick's house,
 of near
 interest: the
 tion 1914.
 the, the
 reasonably
 our said
 before
 humdrum-
 as statue in
 13 others.

From the *Examiner*, Norfolk.
They have been tested in more than
cases, with entire success.

From the *Democrat*, St. Cloud.
If you are, or have been troubled with
ache, send for a box. If cephalic fever,
you may have them in case of attack.

From the *Advertiser*, Providence.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be
effective remedy for the headache, a
very best for that very frequent com-
has ever been discovered.

For a single bottle of SPALDING'S

SPALDING'S PREPARED
SPALDING'S PREPARED
SPALDING'S PREPARED
SAVE THE PIECES
Economy! *It's a stitch in time saves nine.*
As accidents will happen, even in the most isolated families, it is a good idea to have a reliable cheap and convenient way for repairs on toys, crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED meets all such emergencies, and can be used to the best advantage, and up to the sticking point.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOME

N. B.—A friend accompanies
Price, 25 cents. Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING
No. 48 Cedar St.;
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are
to palm off on the unsuspecting public
my prepared Glee, I would caution
to examine before purchasing, and
full water.
SPALDING'S PREPARED
is on the outside wrapper; all other
diligent counterfeiters.